





# Today's Advertisements.

WANTED.

A COPY of the Local "HANSARD," 1891-2.  
Address: J. J. F.  
Office of This Paper.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900.

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. No. 99.

NOTICE is hereby given that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will be carried out in the vicinity of the Bay North-East of Channel Rocks over a land range between the 11th and 17th instant, in a Northerly direction.  
All persons are hereby warned to keep clear of the range when firing is going on. Gunners will be placed on picket to prevent people crossing the range.  
All persons are warned not to touch any unexploded shell.  
By Command, F. H. MAY, Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [3153]  
CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI  
THE Company's Steamship  
"HUNAN,"  
Captain Fraser, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 13th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [3275]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.  
THE Company's Steamship  
"YUENSANG,"  
Captain P. H. Rolfe, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [3143]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.  
FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship  
"GLENARTNEY,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.  
Goods not cleared by the 17th instant, will be subject to re-shipment.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
All ship damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Co. within ten days of steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.  
McGREGOR BROS. & CO.,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [3155]

## Entertainment.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

- A.—THORNE'S BLEND, Per case of 1 dozen, White Capsule ..... \$10.80  
B.—WATSON'S GLENORCHY MELLOW BLEND, Blue Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark ..... 10.80  
C.—WATSON'S ABOLOUR GLENLIVET, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark ..... 12.00  
D.—WATSON'S I.I.K.D., BLEND OF THE FINEST SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES, Violet Capsule ..... 14.40  
E.—WATSON'S VERY OLD Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule ..... 15.00

THORNE'S BLEND and WATSON'S GLENORCHY are high class Soda Whiskies, of greater age than most brands in the market.

ABOLOUR-GLENLIVET is a very old Peaty Whisky, (smoky) and could not now be replaced in stock at the price.

It is well known for its fine flavour.

It is of superb quality and pronounced by leading local connoisseurs to be the best brand in the Hongkong market.

Small quantities are supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1900.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE WAR.

#### Defence of Pretoria.

London, March 8th.  
The Daily News says that 5000 Kaffirs are digging trenches round Pretoria.

### The Prisoners.

It is stated that the Government has decided to send Commandant Cronje to St. Helena, and until the termination of the war will entertain no proposals for an exchange of prisoners.

### General Buller's Casualties.

General Buller's total losses from 14th to 27th February were 252 killed, 1512 wounded and Ninety-five missing.

### Lord Robert's Recent Victory.

The Daily News Correspondent at Osoftein says that the Boer force which was routed is estimated at 10,000 men. Commandants Delarey and Dewet were in command. The British captured one gun, an immense quantity of forage and a large number of tents.

### Cape Colony.

General Gatacre has occupied Burghersdorp and General Clements has occupied Norval's Pont. The bridge at the latter place was blown up on the 6th instant and the enemy is holding the North bank, but not in great strength.

### Mafeking.

News from Mafeking, 19th February, says that typhoid and malaria are raging in the women's and children's laagers and many of the garrison are dying owing to the want of good food. The hospitals are full to overflowing.

### GENERAL.

#### Sale of "Flying Fox."

At the sale of the Duke of Westminster's Stud, "Flying Fox" fetched 37,500 guineas.

### Recognition of Irish Gallantry.

The Queen has ordered that henceforth on St. Patrick's day, all ranks of Irish regiments shall wear as a distinction, a sprig of Shamrock on their head-dress to commemorate their gallantry in the recent battles.

### The Queen in London.

The Queen drove through the Chief streets of the West end of London yesterday and met with an immense ovation. The scene was a memorable one.

### WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—  
On the 10th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has fallen in the North, risen in the South. Pressure is high over Central China, and a depression seems to be moving Eastwards in the Yellow Sea. Gradients slight for N. winds in S. China. FORECAST:—Moderate or light N. winds; fine.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A JAPANESE Commercial Museum is about to be established at Shanghai after a great deal of consideration, by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

MOJI is to have an English weekly paper to be called the *Kaiyoku Shido*, or the *Straits Weekly*, under the auspices of Mr. Hasegawa, of the Kynshu Warehousing Company there.

AN official despatch received by the sanitary authorities of the Japanese Government states that 82 cases of bubonic plague, with 69 deaths, were reported in Formosa up to the 18th Feb.

At the recent fire in Yokohama, 324 houses were burnt, and 23 houses damaged by fire and water. This has been proved by official investigations. The various Insurance Companies have suffered a loss of ¥ 54,000.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, work on the recently discovered petroleum wells at Fukuyama and Shikine, some twenty-five miles distant from Kagoshima, will probably be commenced by the beginning of April next.

A RAIL is to be given at Penang in the Town Hall by the directors of the Penang Khean Guan Insurance Company if the British Army enter Pretoria during 1900. It may be mentioned that the Khean Guan Insurance Company, is composed of Chinese gentlemen.

We do not wish to alarm our readers, but a tiger was seen in Queen's Road this morning. However, he was only a foot in length and so we do not suppose that homes will be desolated just at present. He was being carried round for sale by an enterprising Celestial who was asking the sum of a hundred dollars for him.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper the second auction for the sale of land in the foreign settlement of Masampo, one of the three ports recently opened to foreign trade by the Korean Government, will take place shortly at the above port. The date has not been fixed yet, but the sale will probably take place some day next month.

THE Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel, this evening, from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.:

PROGRAMME.  
March....."Von Donaustrand".....Feira.  
Overture....."Le position de l'homme".....Adam.  
Valse....."A Greek Slave".....Jones.  
Selection....."Romanza".....Schubert.  
Cortez Solos....."Serenade".....Phil.  
Gigue....."Poltergeist".....Fant.  
"God save the Queen."

We are informed that the Royal Engineer Officers have received a telegram ordering Home Sergeant Berry and two Corps. Bullen, Jenner and Osborne, of the R. Es. for active service in South Africa. They will embark next Saturday and to be the first men from this Garrison to proceed to the seat of war. Their comrades seem very jealous of their good fortune but wish them every success.

It appears, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*, that the five dollar and one dollar notes ordered last year from Japan by Viceroy Chang Chih-ling for the Hupeh Provincial Bank, for circulation in Wuchang and all parts of Hupeh province, have become so popular amongst the people there that H.E. has ordered a million more one dollar notes from the same source. The new notes are to be stamped as usual with the great seal of the Provincial Treasurer and of the Board of Reorganization of Hupeh.

THE *Figaro* publishes an interview with Mr. Favier, Bishop of Peking, who was recently in Paris. Mr. Favier stated that the relations between himself and the French representative in the Chinese capital had never been more cordial, and this had largely contributed to bring about the official recognition of the Roman Catholic faith in China, an advantage which had had most fortunate results for French influence. The chief object of his visit to Europe was to ask the Pope to give him a coadjutor and to consent to the division of his Apostolic Vicariate, and his Holiness had granted his requests.

COMPLAINT is often made that English railway companies withhold information when accidents occur. This is the order that was issued recently in New York on such an occasion:—"Communicate at once by telephone with every newspaper in New York. Tell them that we have had a bad accident at Paterson, and, while it reflects seriously on us, we do not care to have it made worse by ignorant misrepresentation and guesswork. Ask them to send reporters, the more the better, to Paterson right away, and tell them that if it is not possible for their men to reach Hoboken in time for our last train at 9.30 o'clock we will find some way to get them out there."

MAJOR Marchand has now been gazetted a Lieutenant-Colonel of marine infantry, and two of his companions in the expedition across Africa Captains Mangin and Largeau, become commandants. The Minister of Marine has furthermore decreed that all the officers who went with Lieutenant-Colonel Marchand from the Atlantic to Fashoda, and thence to the Red Sea, shall be mentioned with their leader in the orders of the Day of the Navy. Among other noteworthy promotion in connection with the new year is that of Captain Freyhaetter, one of the officers of the French army who were examined during the Rennes Court martial, and whose confrontation with General Mercier was among the most memorable incidents in the second trial of Alfred Dreyfus.

We understand that a Meeting of Chinese was held at the Hung Fok Law, Queen's Road Central, on Sunday the 4th instant, for the purpose of considering the advisability of retaining Counsel and Solicitors to look after Chinese interests generally in connection with Legislation. Over one hundred of the leading Chinese were present, including the Hon. Ho Kai and the Hon. Wei Yui. Why they were there it is not easy to conceive, as it is their special function as Members of Council specially chosen to represent the Chinese, to do, free gratis, for nothing what they now propose to pay others to do. A further meeting to discuss the question is called for to-morrow evening. The Chinese really need some qualified and thoroughly independent persons to look after their interests. Their present representatives in Council are far too friendly with the Officials and far too subservient in their dealings with the Government to be helpful as they might be. Of course they were selected for that reason.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

HONGKONG, Friday, March 9th.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts, in their weekly share report, state:—

The market has shown a fair amount of activity during the past week and a good all round business has been transacted; many stocks show an improvement on previous quotations, more especially Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, China Sugar and China and Manilla. Messrs. Watkins Limited, has given notice of its First Annual Meeting to be held on the 17th March. The transfer books close from the 5th to 17th instant, both days inclusive. The Queen Mines, Limited, has advertised its First Annual Meeting for the 22nd March. The transfer books close from the 8th to 22nd instant, inclusive. The Twenty-eighth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited, is convened for the 20th March. The Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Company, Limited, has notified that its First Annual Meeting will take place on the 14th March. The China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited, has advertised its Seventeenth Ordinary Meeting for the 24th March. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 24th instant, both days inclusive. The Humphreys Estate and Finance Company, Limited, has notified that an issue of shares at \$10 is now offered to shareholders on the Company's Register on 15th March at the rate of 4 new shares to every 5 old ones. Application to be made on or before the 31st March, together with \$5 for every share applied for, the remaining \$5 to be paid on allotment. The Register will be closed from the 15th to 30th instant, both days inclusive. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, owing to a sharp rise in the London Quotation to 259, have been in strong demand, and have risen to 321 and 322 per cent. premium sales. Nationals have changed hands at \$25 and \$25½. Marine Insurances.—Unions have been placed in small lots at \$30. China Traders are quiet and after sales at \$56 are obtainable at \$53. Straits have sellers at \$1. Fire Insurances.—Hongkong: Fires have ruled easier and a small sale is reported at \$315. China Fires are also quiet and have been sold at \$81, ex the dividend of \$6 paid to-day. Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$29½ and \$29. Indo Chinas have hardened and have been negotiated at \$29 and \$30. China and Manilla have been in strong demand and sales have been effected at \$10 and \$11½. Douglas Steamships have been placed to a small extent at \$45 and \$49. Star Ferries have been done in fairly large quantities at \$18. Refineries.—China Sugars ruled in strong request and were taken off the market at rates up to \$18, but close quieter with probable sellers at \$17. Mining.—Punjoms have been fixed at \$7½ and \$7½. Jebebus have been in favour and shares have been booked at \$14 and \$14½. Raups have been sold at \$55 and \$61. A telegram from Singapore states that the January

February clean up yielded 2,050 ounces smelted gold from 210 tons of ore crushed. Olivers are quiet at \$260. A telegram from the mines gives the result of a last month's crushing as follows:—495 tons of quartz crushed for a yield of 230 ounces reloaded gold; mill ran 21 days. Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are engaged for at 500 per cent. premium. Kowloon Wharf shares have been placed at \$82½ ex the dividend of \$2½ paid on 25th instant. Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been negotiated at \$124, \$125 and \$125½ and close in demand. West Points are in request at \$47. Hongkong Hotels have improved their position and have changed hands at \$126, \$127 and \$128. Humphreys' Estate after sales at \$9 are wanted at \$9½. China Provident are steady at \$9.40. Cotton Mills.—Ewos are firm buyers at 11s. 6d. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$37. Cigar Companies.—La Commercials have been fixed at 35 per cent. premium. Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have strengthened and have been placed in small lots at \$29½ and \$30. China Borneos are wanted at \$17. Electrics have been done at \$12½ and \$13, and the New shares at \$2.30. Fenwicks have been sold at \$18. United Asbestos have changed hands at \$5½.

## INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Hon. Treasurer, Sir T. Jackson, begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to be above Fund.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Already Acknowledged.....                       | \$16,655 |
| Jardine, Matheson & Co.....                     | 1,500    |
| Reiss & Co.....                                 | 1,000    |
| Butterfield & Swire.....                        | 1,000    |
| Carlowitz & Co.....                             | 750      |
| Arnold Karberg & Co.....                        | 750      |
| Siemens & Co.....                               | 500      |
| Melchers & Co.....                              | 500      |
| R. M. Gray.....                                 | 500      |
| Meyer & Co.....                                 | 500      |
| Shewan, Tomes & Co.....                         | 500      |
| China and Manilla S.S. Co.....                  | 500      |
| Hongkong Rope Co.....                           | 500      |
| Green Island Cement Co.....                     | 500      |
| Benjamin, Kelly & Potts.....                    | 500      |
| Hodgkiss Wise & Co.....                         | 500      |
| Sir T. Jackson.....                             | 500      |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited..... | 500      |
| Canton Insurance Office Ltd.....                | 500      |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.....           | 500      |
| Bradley & Co.....                               | 500      |
| Herbert Dent.....                               | 250      |
| Hon. F. H. May's C.M.G.....                     | 250      |
| Gilman & Co.....                                | 250      |
| J. D. Humphreys & Son.....                      | 250      |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.....                    | 250      |
| N. G.....                                       | 200      |
| Sperry Flour Co.....                            | 200      |
| W. G. Humphreys & Co.....                       | 200      |
| A. Babinington.....                             | 150      |
| D. Gillies.....                                 | 150      |
| Sandhu Wiler & Co.....                          | 150      |
| Loose Crawford & Co.....                        | 150      |
| H.E. Sir H. A. Blake, C.C.M.G.....              | 100      |
| A. Friend.....                                  | 100      |
| A. S. Groues.....                               | 100      |
| Caldbeck Macgregor & Co.....                    | 100      |
| G. Stewart.....                                 | 100      |
| Gibb, Livingston & Co.....                      | 100      |
| A. Hancock.....                                 | 100      |
| J. R. M. Smith.....                             | 100      |
| J. C. Peter.....                                | 100      |
| E. M. G.....                                    | 100      |
| R. H. G.....                                    | 100      |
| G. C. G.....                                    | 100      |
| Herbert Price.....                              | 100      |
| Kruse & Co.....                                 | 100      |
| Landau & Davis.....                             | 100      |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co.....         | 100      |
| Johnson, Stokes & Master.....                   | 100      |
| Mrs. Lucy H. Glover.....                        | 100      |
| G. B. Allen.....                                | 100      |
| Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.....       | 100      |
| A. Britisher.....                               | 100      |
| D. Warren Smith.....                            | 100      |
| C. J. Gaupp & Co.....                           | 100      |
| D.....  | 100      |
| F. Henderson.....                               | 100      |
| Brandin & Co.....                               | 100      |
| Lady Blake.....                                 | 50       |
| Right Rev. The Bishop of Victoria.....          | 50       |
| "Junius" per China Mail.....                    | 50       |
| J. Thurburn.....                                | 50       |
| H. P. Wadman.....                               | 50       |
| J. A. Mackay.....                               | 50       |
| G. C. Moxon.....                                | 50       |
| C. W. Dickson.....                              | 50       |
| E. S. Wheeler.....                              | 50       |
| K. & K.....                                     | 50       |
| J. S. Van Buren.....                            | 50       |
| H. E. Tomkins.....                              | 50       |
| A. McCannachie.....                             | 50       |
| W. Brewer & Co.....                             | 50       |
| G. W. F. Playfair.....                          | 50       |
| Mrs. Bruce.....                                 | 50       |
| Hon. Ho Kai.....                                | 25       |
| A. G. Goddard.....                              | 25       |
| G. J. Gresson.....                              | 25       |
| G. T. Veitch.....                               | 25       |
| Tas. McKie.....                                 | 25       |
| W. A. Cruickshank.....                          | 25       |
| J. Barton.....                                  | 25       |
| H. W. Slade.....                                | 25       |
| H. Burton.....                                  | 25       |
| J. Maclehoze.....                               | 20       |
| A. G. Morris.....                               | 25       |
| Thomas Clarke.....                              | 25       |
| Lieut. R. N.....                                | 25       |
| L. S. Lewis.....                                | 25       |
| C. S. Sharp.....                                | 25       |
| A. N. Clarke.....                               | 25       |
| Sir G. Clarke, H.M.S. Fame.....                 | 20       |
| Charlotte R. May.....                           | 20       |
| E. S. Joseph.....                               | 10       |
| G. Piercy.....                                  | 10       |
| A. Sharp.....                                   | 10       |
| A. Fleet.....                                   | 10       |
| E. C. Emmett.....                               | 10       |
| A. Brooke Smith.....                            | 10       |
| A. Sinclair.....                                | 10       |
| T. S. Forrest.....                              | 10       |
| Percy de C. Morris.....                         | 10       |
| A. Coutts.....                                  | 10       |
| E. D. Sanders.....                              | 10       |
| A. H. Barlow.....                               | 10       |
| W. K. Low.....                                  | 10       |
| E. Deacon.....                                  | 10       |
| H. E. Moon.....                                 | 10       |
| Gen. Sexton.....                                | 10       |
| R. T. Wright.....                               | 10       |
| E. F. Mackay.....                               | 10       |
| H. M. Brown.....                                | 10       |
| A. R. Lowe.....                                 | 10       |
| D. W. Craddock.....                             | 10       |
| Hon. R. D. Ormsby.....                          | 10       |
| R. M. Mehta.....                                | 10       |
| Hon. R. D. Ormsby.....                          | 10       |
| L. J. G. Anderson.....                          | 5        |
| H. C. Sandford.....                             | 5        |
| G. H. Ardron.....                               | 5        |
| Ben. Johnston.....                              | 5        |
| Carow Stockwell.....                            | 5        |
| H. A. Macintyre.....                            | 5        |
| A. Bett.....                                    | 5        |
| W. Nicholson.....                               | 5        |
| E. Mast.....                                    | 5        |
| W. T. Marlow.....                               | 5        |
| H. B. Carter.....                               | 5        |
| W. J. Wright.....                               | 5        |
| Total.....                                      | \$19,100 |

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The race for Mr. Mitchell's prize will be sailed to-morrow. Course—Channel Rocks, Stonecutters Island and Markboat half way between Chungking and Green Islands all to port; 15 miles. Start 1 p.m.

| YACHT.           | Time. | Minutes. | Seconds. |
|------------------|-------|----------|----------|
| Majestic.....    | allow |          |          |
| Bonito.....      | 2     | 30       |          |
| Eric.....        | 2     | 30       |          |
| Dorcas.....      | 2     | 30       |          |
| Gloria.....      | 2     | 30       |          |
| Chanticleer..... | 2     | 30       |          |
| Steele.....      | 2     | 30       |          |
| Adeline.....     | 4     | 45       |          |
| Thistle.....     | 9     | 30       |          |
| Sybil.....       | 9     | 30       |          |
| Dart.....        | 18    | 0        |          |
| Payne.....       | 18    | 0        |          |
| Princess.....    | 21    | 0        |          |
| Gazelle.....     | 30    | 0        |          |

## WATER RETURN.

Level and storage of water in Reservoirs on the 1st March.

| Tytam.....   | LEVEL.                       |                             |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | 1899.                        | 1900.                       |
| 33 ft. 10 in. below overflow   | 37 ft. 0 in. below overflow  |                             |
| Pokfulam.....  | 33 ft. 10 in. below overflow | 14 ft. 8 in. below overflow |
| Wong Nei Cheong.....   | 43 ft. 6 in. below overflow  |                             |
| STORAGE GALLONS.   |                              |                             |
| Tytam.....   | 169,300,000                  | 124,000,000                 |
| Pokfulam.....  | 4,200,000                    | 34,640,000                  |
| Wong Nei Cheong.....   |                              | 207,000                     |
| Total.....   | 173,500,000                  | 176,847,000                 |
| Consumption of Water in the City of Victoria and Hill District during the month of February. |                              |                             |
|  | 1899.                        | 1900.                       |
| Consumption.....   | 85,905,000                   | 87,513,000 gallons          |
| Estimated population.....  | 199,000                      | 204,500                     |
| Consumption per head per day.....  | 15.4                         | 15.3 gallons                |
| Consumption of Water in Kowloon Peninsula during the month of February.                      |                              |                             |
|  | 1899.                        | 1900.                       |
| Consumption.....   | 4,474,000                    | 7,014,000 gallons           |
| Estimated population.....  | 26,600                       | 27,800                      |
| Consumption per head per day.....  | 6.0                          | 9.1 gallons                 |

On January 16th the water supply to the Kowloon Peninsula was augmented from a stream above Cheung Sha Wan on the New Territory.

The Government analyst reports that the water is of excellent quality.

R. D. ORMSBY,  
Water Authority.

## CANTON NOTES.

### CAPTURE OF TWENTY PIRATES.

The troops recently sent to patrol Far Yen and Pak Lai by the Canton Government have done useful work. On the 21st ultimo the commander was informed from private sources that a piracy was being committed quite close to where his troops were stationed. He sent a party of his men to the place, but it appears they had some difficulty in finding it, and the pirates unexpectedly came upon them. The pirates having secured a large booty of salt provisions were returning to their abodes. A skirmish ensued in which the pirates got the worst of it and attempted to escape but were surrounded and twenty of them captured. The prisoners have been sent to Canton for trial.

### CHINESE SAILORS TORTURED.

Some time last month commodore Chan, who has command of two guardboats, arrived at Canton, where he received an order from the mandrins of Kwong May village to proceed there to quell disturbances caused by a family named Au who had been murdering and destroying property. Chan immediately departed for the village, taking his two boats with him, but accidentally left five of his men at Canton. These men, when they found they had been left behind, intended to take a junk next morning to the village and went to houses of ill-fame for the night



## MINING IN KOREA.

Growing accounts of the progress of mining enterprises in Korea are published by vernacular newspapers. They refer specially to the works carried on by American concessionaires. At the Unsan mine, near Pyong-yang, 20 crushers are in operation, but it is intended to double the number at once. Mr. Leigh Hunt, the concessionaire, is said to be giving direct attention to the mine. He employs an American physician, 20 foreigners, 11 Japanese, and some 400 Koreans. The quantity of ore obtained each week is stated to be represented by a cube 3 inches thick, its sides 8 inches and 4 inches, its weight 20 *kyangins* (about 167 lbs.), and its face 27-10th. The Korean Government is entitled to one-fourth of the net profits, and received, under that agreement, 6,000 *yan* monthly, a figure difficult to reconcile with the alleged output, even when full allowance is made for expenses. Another mine in the same district, at a place called Tai-on, is also worked by an American. The force of men employed there is still larger, namely, 23 foreigners, 8 Japanese, and from 500 to 600 Koreans; and the ore is stated to be 8-10th fine, but nothing is reported about the output.

With reference to this subject, we find in the *Chung Shinbo* a paragraph to the effect that there is still in Korea a most promising mine which has hitherto entirely escaped the attention of Europeans or Americans. Japanese subjects are said to have put in an application for the concession.—*Japan Mail*.

## TREATMENT OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

The treatment that Japanese soldiers receive from their superiors is beginning to be much discussed. The *Fiji Shimpō* has an article on the subject, from which we gather that the men are very harshly used. A suicide which recently occurred in the third company of the Fourteenth Division (Himeji), has accentuated public feeling. The victim left a soberly written letter, calm in tone and explicit in its statements. He explained that scarcely a day passed without his suffering some physical violence at the hands of a sergeant whom he named, that unless one had some money to buy delicacies for the first-class soldiers or non-commissioned officers, life in barracks is unendurable; that he, being without any such thing but his pay, could not possibly procure favour for himself in that way, that he had no objection whatever to being a soldier, but that the cruelty and injustice practised towards the men did not seem to be an essential part of soldiering, and that he had resolved to lay down his life since that appeared to be the best method of calling attention to these abuses. In the same journal a story is related of a soldier who was recently run over by an officer's *four-wheelers*, and who obtained for redress a fine of abuse for being in the way. It may be presumed that there is much truth in these rumours or the *Fiji Shimpō* would not take them up.—*Japan Mail*.

## RUSSIA AND KOREA.

A clever article in the *Nippon* discusses the question of Russia's loan to Korea. The amount is said to be 12 million dollars (gold), or 24 million *yen*, and five million dollars have already been paid to Korea. Considering that Korea's income is only 33 million *yen*, and her expenditure 43 millions, our contemporary regards her as an unsafe debtor, and concludes that the Russian loan is dictated by considerations other than financial. In fact, Russia is compared to the "following wolf" (*okuri ohami*) of the Japanese fable, which waits to attack the traveller until some trouble interrupts the even progress of his journey. Just now, the great Northern Power is all smiles; like the benevolent deity Jizo, but when Korea fails to pay back the debt, she will find herself confronted by a frowning Minotaur. In borrowed gold, St. Petersburg may truly be said to have sought the loan of the coin to pay for her own passage across the straits. The *Nippon* very frankly admits that Japan would gladly pursue a similar policy towards Korea, and did indeed pursue it in the past. But when it comes to a competition of purses, Japan is not in the running with Russia.

## THE SAGHALIEN COMPLICATION.

There is evidently a good deal of excitement in some quarters about the question of Japanese fishing privileges in Saghalien. The matter is of considerable importance, for the number of fishing stations worked by Japanese subjects is 222, the number of persons employed over 5,000, and the yearly take between one and two millions of *yen*. Japanese subjects have been engaged in the industry for a very long period. They were engaged in it prior to the cession of Chishima to Russia, and their operations have continued without interruption ever since. In 1895, the first sign of restrictive legislation was given by Russia. Regulations then issued by the Governor of the Amur District provided that Russian subjects would have prior claim to all fishing privileges except in the case of vested interests, which should be respected. Under that arrangement, Russians seeking to engage in fishing enterprise would have an advantage, but Japanese subjects who had already established themselves would remain undisturbed. The newly issued regulations, however, make a radical change, for they confer a prior right on Russian subjects irrespective of the vested interests of other nationals, and the consequence is that Japanese subjects hitherto engaged in the occupation have no choice but to wind up their affairs, dispose of their belongings, and return home. It is justly pointed out that Russia is quite within her strict rights in taking this action. She is not bound by any treaty and has power to deal with her possessions according to her own fancy. But there can be no question that her procedure involves a great hardship. Japanese subjects have been engaged in the fishing industry without disturbance for nearly half a century, and they have a natural right to expect that no violent change will be made in the privileges hitherto enjoyed by them. The House of Representatives, as our readers are aware, took very prompt action with regard to a project of retaliatory legislation, namely, a bill imposing virtually prohibitive duties on salt fish, smoked fish, and fish-meat imported from Russian waters. The measure was passed through all its readings and sent up to the Peers within half an hour of the time when it came before the House. It will probably be passed by the Peers with scarcely less alacrity, though the *Yomiuri Shinbun* publishes a singular story that Russian money has been freely used to bar the progress of the measure, and that Mr. Sasa, leader of the Imperialist Party, proceeded to the Upper House on Wednesday, and in the presence of the Ministers who happened to be assembled in the waiting room, urging the necessity of keeping strict watch over the doings of the Peers. Our contemporary appears to believe that Mr. Murata, Tamotsu is lending his aid to the Russian intrigues, but as Mr. Murata has always distinguished himself by his keen and intelligent interest in everything connected with marine products, it is difficult to credit the *Yomiuri*'s statement. At all events some sensation has been caused by this Saghalien incident, and we fear that its effect upon the relations between Japan and Russia will not be wholesome.—*Japan Mail*.

## AFTER THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The question as to what shall be done when this war is over—whenver that may be—occurs the attention of many writers in the January magazines.

*Blackwood's Magazine* says that public opinion has "come with rare unanimity to the decision that the Boer Government must be cleared off the stage of the world's drama." "The resolution of the country is to abolish the Republics which it allowed to come into existence under other circumstances. He thinks that a fair review of President Kruger's conduct leads to the conclusion that it does not represent any principle which is dear to the Boers nor any interest which they have at heart. He only represents the principle of intense hostility to British power." His power, the writer thinks, is at an end. There is no sufficient evidence that there has been anything approaching to a general conspiracy of the Dutch race to overthrow British power in South Africa. The Cape Dutch have always been loyal. There is no evidence that they approved of the tyranny practised in the Transvaal. The Orange Free State has never displayed any hostility to us, and that is a reality. It is only President Kruger who represents his own person the whole spirit of this hostile policy, preparation and aim. That being so, it only increases our sense of the madness of our Government in refusing to wait until this old man of seventy-five has gone to his grave. The writer, however, maintains that "no settlement of South Africa will be satisfactory which allows the establishment of independent States, Boer or other, freed from British control." He suggests that Natal should have added to it Swaziland and pieces of the Transvaal and Free State. As for foreign intervention, he thinks any action of that kind would be regarded as a declaration of war. The native question is the most urgent in the whole of South Africa, and it is impossible that such a question can be abandoned to the Boers without grave detriment of duty. The writer says about a dozen times over in identical words that the war can only be terminated by the establishment of British power over the two Republics. It is a kind of chorus which comes in about every half dozen sentences. I am glad to see, however, that the writer realises the fact that the growing dissatisfaction which will result from a long war may lead to the adoption of a less drastic policy than that which he insists upon with such stress.

In the *Forbes Review* Dr. Hillier writes on "Issues at Stake in South Africa." He maintains that the Boers both in language and in politics have been much influenced by the presence of the native population among which they live. He admits that the Boer race has kept itself distinct, and has not been guilty of mixing its blood with that of the natives. They have preserved also the spirit of the Dutch, the instincts of individual liberty and justice. They have not degenerated in medical capacity, and their students in Scotch universities hold their own with students from every other part of the world. He thinks that the Boers will come to realize that the French of Canada have realised, that they can enjoy free government under the British flag. He says that "They will have in future, as the French Canadians have to-day, a state conducted on truly democratic lines, with equal rights for all whites, public credit, sound finances, and independent courts of justice and good education." Of the Cape Dutch he says that "a large number of the enlightened and substantial Dutchmen are loyal subjects of Her Majesty." Mr. Schreiner, Dr. Hillier thinks, "has filled a very difficult position with honour to himself. He has cooperated with the High Commissioner in repressing a Dutch rising within the Colony, and has continued to retain the confidence of the Africanander Boers." Dr. Hillier quotes Mr. Hammond's famous declaration that the shareholders of the Rand goldfield expected to realise an annual increase of their dividends amounting to £4,826,000, as the result of the changes which would accompany the conversion of the Transvaal into a British colony. Mr. Hammond subsequently reduced this estimate by nearly one-half, but it seems to have escaped Dr. Hillier's attention.

In the *National Review*, Mr. Arnold White discusses the question, and points out in his customary emphatic fashion the fact that we may win all the victories we like; but unless we do something to recruit the number of Britons in South Africa, the Boers will be the future entirely in their own hands. Mr. White says:—

"No matter how complete may be the final defeat of the Boers, we may discover on looking ahead that there are two lions in our path. One is the phenomenal fecundity of the Dutch; the other, the exhaustion of the mines. To maintain British sovereignty, either permanent military rule is essential or the presence on the spot of sufficient Anglo-Saxon voters to counterbalance the electoral and constitutional inferiority to which our race is now subjected."

He thinks that it is possible with irrigation to make the Cape Colony supply a good livelihood for two million colonists, and therefore that the time has come when the British must put their own experience of colonising effort in the past teaches him that it is nonsense to expect the British to arrive there by his own initiative, He says:—

"No agricultural labourers are likely to leave Great Britain for South Africa, and the consequence is that any system of sending British settlers to South Africa must be arranged on different lines than merely placing ignorant townsmen upon land of which they know little, with strange implements and animals they do not understand."

Therefore, the first thing to be done is to invest an immense amount of capital in irrigating the land, and then to carry out the great scheme of State-assisted and State-protected emigration. "If organised African colonisation on the lines of Commonwealth is to be found, the weapon which will enable us to meet one of the two lions in the way, and at the same time arrest 'the cankers of a calm world and a long peace,' which even in Shakespeare's day seem to have been inseparable." Canon Wigram, of Grahamstown, writes an article upon the alleged Dutch conspiracy, the only evidence which he produces in support of which appears to be a quotation from Mr. Stallan's writings, and a report of Mr. Reitz's conversation with Mr. A. H. Schreiner, both of which are about as useful to prove the existence of a serious conspiracy on the part of the Dutch population to drive us out of Africa, as an extract from the minutes of the Jacobite League of to-day would be to prove a treasonable design against the throne of Her Majesty. Canon Wigram is all for the British ascendancy, marked under the pretence of equal rights. We have both British and Boer forced to ride on horseback together; but the British must ride first, even though he may not be entitled to the post by reason of his numbers. The reverend Canon would not hesitate to jerry-mander South Africa and split Cape Colony into two, in order to render it possible to secure a British majority in the African Parliament. "We may look forward in the near future to a South African Dominion of five or six federated States under the British flag." Lay "six" advisedly, for I believe that the Cape Colony is too ungovernably a predominant partner in a South African Federation. Let the Eastern and Western Provinces of the Cape Colony form

separate States of the new dominion. We Eastern Province Colonists, the sons and grandsons of the British settlers of 1820, are as English as the Natalians, and though we have some Dutch districts in the Eastern Province our Legislature would have a strong English majority. Equal voting rights in the Transvaal would give that State a Legislature with an English majority, and so out of the six Federal States four, when we include Rhodesia, would be ruled by British majorities. The Federal Parliament would thus have a British majority, and a settlement on this basis would result in a peaceable, loyal, and contented South Africa."

## WAR NEWS BY WIRE.

## Buller's Advance.

LONDON, February 19th.

General Buller reports that all the Boers south of the Tugela were driven across that river on Sunday. General Buller captured the southern extremity of the Boers' position, and the infantry attacked both flanks of the Boers' position. The Artillery directed a heavy fire on the enemy's flank and rear compelling them to abandon their strong position. The Boers were driven across the river and several camps, wagon loads of ammunition and several wagon loads of stores and supplies were captured.

LONDON, February 20th.

A *Daily News* despatch from Chieveley states that General Buller occupies all the hills to the right of Colenso south of the Tugela River, including Hlangwane Hill which the enemy evacuated on Sunday night.

LONDON, 20th February.

General Buller telegraphs to-day that Hart's advanced guard is now crossing the Tugela.

The enemy are seen in full retreat.

They apparently only hold a position across the railway, with a weak rearguard.

General Buller, writing from Moly's Farm, says the casualties from the 15th to the 18th were:—

Killed: Captain T. H. Beane, West York-shires and thirteen men.

Wounded: Lieutenant E. A. Porch and Lieutenant J. S. Gretton, West York-shires; Captain A. F. Sillen, Captain H. R. Bottomley, and Lieutenant R. H. Mangles, West Surrey; Captain A. D. Stewart and Captain W. G. Bentinck, Rifle Brigade, and 152 men.

## The Pursuit of Cronje.

LONDON, 21st February.

A despatch from Pretoria, dated 20th instant, states that Commandant Ferreira was killed yesterday, it is believed accidentally.

President Steyn reports that fighting was going on on the 18th and 19th near Koodoos Rand, and that the Boers repulsed the British who were trying to surround Cronje's laager.

General Dewet reports that the Boers stormed and took several kopjes between Paardeberg and Koodoos Rand and that the British lost forty taken prisoners.

LONDON, 22nd February.

Beyond a despatch giving our casualties Lord Roberts is silent.

It is noteworthy that General Dewet, mentioned in yesterday's telegram, has hitherto commanded at Colenso.

The Burma Contingent has left Cape Town for the front.

The Boers' force from Magersfontein, under Cronje, are apparently doomed. There has been severe fighting all Monday and Tuesday; Lord Roberts, being reinforced by Artillery and men, maintained a tremendous bombardment on the enemy's positions. The Boers' losses are terrible, but they are fighting with extraordinary resolution.

LONDON, February 23rd.

Our heavy losses occurred at Koodoos Rand Drift on Sunday when a general assault of the Boer laager was attempted over level ground, but the terrific fire of the enemy compelled our troops to lie down and they were powerless to move the whole day.

Lord Roberts arrived on Monday when the bombardment began. The commando was stopped for half the day on Tuesday during the parleying which took place and which ended in Cronje refusing to surrender. Then the whole force of Artillery, including the Naval guns and Howitzers, concentrated their fire at a thousand yards range over a space of a mile. General French meanwhile was engaged to the eastward.

In the Paardeberg action the Canadians did splendidly. Their losses were 19 killed 60 wounded and 8 missing. Enthusiasm prevails at Toronto. At a mass meeting at Toronto resolutions were passed pressing the Home Government's acceptance of 10,000 men from Canada.

LONDON, 23rd February.

Lord Roberts has driven off the Boers' reinforcements.

It is reported from Brussels that General Joubert is raising the Ladysmith siege with the view of the defence of the Transvaal.

The Boers assert they have reformed a cord-on around Kimberley.

91 British prisoners with two officers are reported to have arrived at Pretoria.

## Miscellaneous.

LONDON, February 20th.

Lord Wolsey has received a letter from the Queen, in which Her Majesty says that realising the necessity of measures for home defence she appeals to her old soldiers, both officers and men, to serve her once more for one year, confiding in their devotion to the country and their loyalty to the throne. Such battalions will be designated Royal Reserve Battalions.

LONDON, February 21st.

The House of Commons has by 236 against 152 rejected the motion of Mr. Thomas for a fresh enquiry into the Jameson Raid. Mr. Chamberlain said that nothing had happened since 1897 affording ground for a fresh enquiry and that the charges levelled against the Colonial Office were unfounded.

In the House of Lords, Lord Vennys brought forward a motion for compulsory military service for home defence.

Lord Lansdowne said the present emergency did not justify the enforcement of the Militia ballot.

The Duke of Devonshire concurred with Lord Salisbury that the ballot meant conscription.

The motion was rejected by 69 against 42.

It is understood that 40 special service officers are to be sent out to the Cape at Lord Roberts's request.

## Russia and India.

LONDON, February 19th.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that information from various quarters indicates an increase of Russian troops in Central Asia. Relations between the Government of India and the Anter, he said, remained unchanged, and we should conform to the terms of our engagement with Afghanistan.

Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said that if a Russian Consulate was established in Bombay, Great Britain would be entitled under the agreement of 1876 to appoint a Consul at Tiflis.

## THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, February 6th.

The Philippine question again occupied the attention of the House to-day, with a slight digression concerning the war in South Africa. The feature of the debate was the speech of Williams of Mississippi, who presented an argument against the annexation of the Philippines which attracted much attention. It was devoted almost entirely to the commercial aspects of the acquisition, holding that the absorption of the islands would be ultimately ruinous to the American producers of cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp and sugar.

Morris of Minnesota made an exhaustive legal argument in support of the right to hold and govern the islands. The other speakers were Gibson of Tennessee, W. A. and H. C. Smith of Michigan, Cochran of Missouri and Neville of Nebraska. The general debate on the diplomatic bill closed to-day, and to-morrow it will be taken up for amendment under the five-minute rule.

The final conference report upon the urgency deficiency bill was agreed to. The debate upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was then resumed under an agreement to close the general debate at 5 o'clock to-day.

Gibson of Tennessee opened the debate to-day with a general argument in favor of expansion, reviewing the acquisitions of territory from the foundation of the Government to show that expansion had been a national policy since its inception. He said, were expansionists by heredity and destiny. If Bryan had been elected President in 1896 instead of McKinley, Gibson said he believed the Spanish war would have occurred as it did. Dewey would have fought Montezuma in Manila, the United States would have acquired the Philippines, Bryan would have been engaged in putting down the insurrection, and every Democrat on the other side would have been shouting hurrah and amen.

William of Mississippi, a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, submitted an argument against the annexation of the Philippines from a commercial standpoint. It was not very lofty, he said, to discuss this question from the standpoint of dollars and cents, but the spirit of commercialism made it necessary. He said he would undertake to show that from the standpoint of the American agricultural industry and American labor, the annexation of the Philippines would be disadvantageous in comparison with what would be done under comparatively free relations. He believed that if we added the Philippines in setting up a stable government there we could obtain perpetual free entry for our goods and escape the great question that was perplexing us. The cost of maintaining an army of 60,000 men, which would be necessary if we retained the Philippines, would be three times the value of the imports and exports of the islands.

Morris of Minnesota thought there were higher and nobler issues involved in the acquisition of the Philippines than the benefits to our trade. He devoted himself to the Constitutional view of the case, arguing that the right to acquire territory had become established by the decisions of the court.

Cochran of Missouri said that if we were to govern the Philippines under the Constitution it must be subject to all the limitations of that instrument. He called attention to the fact that the agreement made with the Sultan of Sulu recognized slavery and was therefore in violation of the amendment to the Constitution which provided that slavery should be forever prohibited not only in the United States but in all territory over which it exercised jurisdiction. Cochran said that many slaves in the Sulu groups were Christians or descendants of Christians captured by the fanatical Moros. The day the American flag was raised over these islands was a day of disgrace.

William Aiden Smith of Michigan, the member of the Foreign Affairs Committee who offered an amendment in committee for a Minister resident to the South African Republic and the Orange Free State, said it would be useless to offer the amendment, as a single objection would defeat it. He would therefore offer a separate bill not to embarrass the Government, but because he believed a diplomatic officer of the Government was needed in South Africa.

Turning to the Philippine question, Smith said it was useless to attempt to place the other side of the House. The Democrats were always in the opposition. Speaking of Cuba he expressed his regret that the Government had been committed to a policy there by the resolutions put in by Senator Teller as a sop to the powers of Europe. Recurring to the question of the Transvaal he said the meetings held all over the country evidenced the popular sympathy with the Boers. But much as his sympathies went out to the Boers he wished only for England's renown, glory and power, because he believed the glory of England would rebound to the benefit of Anglo-Saxon civilization everywhere. Now when there was a popular demand that the President should offer to mediate in the struggle in South Africa, he thought we could properly wait until the ripe judgment of the President should decide that time had come to act. (Applause).—*S. F. Chronicle*.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

Capt. W. H. Lunt, of the steamship *Fushun*, from Shanghai, reports:—Fine weather to Breaker Point, thence to port dull and foggy.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

MARCH.  
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1897.  
Barometer ..... 30.141  
Thermometer ..... 57.3  
Humidity ..... 79.0  
Rainfall ..... 1.76

## TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.  
On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.  
Barometer ..... 30.27 30.16  
Temperature ..... 64 67  
Humidity ..... 83 73  
Rainfall ..... 0.75

## TO-DAY.

Saturday, 10th March, 1900.

Chinese—28th of 2nd moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.  
Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 15min.  
Sets ..... 6hr. 0min.  
High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 20min.  
Afternoon ..... 6hr. 57min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 1hr. 57min.  
Afternoon ..... 1hr. 50min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1839—Commissioner Lin arrived at Canton.  
1842—The Chinese attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinkai without success.  
1865—Prince of Wales married.  
1890—Boiler explosion on the s.s. *Gunlo Maru*; 100 lives lost.  
1897—Death of Rev. Father Leynel, at Penang, from hydrophobia.

## TO-MORROW.

Sunday, 11th March, 1900.

Chinese—29th of 2nd moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.  
Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 15min.  
Sets ..... 6hr. 0min.  
High water—Morning ..... 6hr. 20min.  
Afternoon ..... 6hr. 57min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 1hr. 57min.  
Afternoon ..... 1hr. 50min.

## ANNIVERSARIES.

1544—Torquato Tasso, Italian poet, died.  
1849—Hongkong Colonial Church opened.  
1863—Death of General Sir J. Outram, the Bayard of India.  
1866—Governor McDonnell arrived in Hongkong.  
1881—Assassination of the Czar of Russia.  
1897—Death of Professor Henry Drummond.

## AGENDA.

TO-DAY.

Midnight.—O. & C. steamship Co.'s steamer *Doric* leaves for San Francisco.

## TO-MORROW.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral:—Communion, 7 a.m., Matins, 11 a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral:—Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

Union Church:—Services, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:—Morning Service, 11 a.m.

St. Francis Church, Wanchai:—Mass (Chin.), 6 a.m., (Port.), 7.30 a.m. Benediction, 5 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road:—Morning Service (English), 9 a.m.

St. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:—Mass, 8 a.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church:—Services, 10.30 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church:—11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

## MONDAY, 12th.

C. N. steamer *Kwailin* leaves for Swatow and Tientsin.

Cargo ex *Kongkai*, subject to rent.

4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Camilla*, subject to rent.

## TUESDAY, 13th.

Noon—Indo-China steamer *Sinjang* leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

Cargo ex *Kwailin*, subject to rent.

5 p.m.—Fourthly Yearly General Meeting of the Hongkong Club, at Club House.

At the conclusion of the above there will be an extraordinary General Meeting of the same Club.

## WEDNESDAY, 14th.

C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan* leaves for Victoria B. C.

C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tenkat* leaves for London.

p.m.—A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fra Ferdinand* leaves for Fiume and Trieste via the Straits.

Noon—First General Meeting of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at the office of the General Agents, 9, Hay Street.

Noon—First General Meeting of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at the office of the General Agents.

## THURSDAY, 15th.

Noon—E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Australian* leaves for Australia.

(About N. P. S. Co.'s steamer *Guantanamo* leaves for Victoria B. C.)

p.m.—A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Melbourne* leaves for Fiume & Trieste via the Straits.

Noon—P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *Algon*, leaves for San Francisco &c.

C. N. steamer *Kwailin* leaves for Manila, Hilo and Cebu.

4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Shanghai*, subject to rent.

5.15 p.m.—Lecture by Con ul Volpicelli at St. Andrew's Hall.

Cargo ex *Kennet*, subject to rent.

## FRIDAY, 16th.

N. L. Co.'s steamer *Savola* leaves for Europe.

8.30 to 9 p.m.—Regular Meeting of the Perseverance Lodge.

## SATURDAY, 17th.

Noon—P. & O. steamer *Coromandel* leaves for London.

Noon—First Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Messrs. Watkins, Ltd., at the Company's Office.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

## MAILS DUE.

French (*Annam*) 12th inst.  
Indian (*Ararat*) 13th inst.  
American (*City of Rio de Janeiro*) 17th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 20th inst.  
American (*Coptic*) 26th inst.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer *Yangtze*, from Glasgow and Liverpool left Singapore for this port Friday 9th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

*Isla de Cuba* ..... at Kowloon Dock.  
*H.M.S. Hermione* .....  
*Singapore* .....  
*Shanghai* .....  
*Ariel* .....  
*Sistan* .....  
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## Announcements.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING CO., LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the OFFICE of the General Agents, 9, Praya Central, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon.

LUTIGENS, HINSMANN & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900. [30b]

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Queen's Road, at Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

G. A. WATKINS, CHAN A. FOCK, General Managers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1900. [28b]

## THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

## THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1900, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1899, and for the purpose of electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

SHIHWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1900. [30b]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the 7th instant.

## SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

That the Profits accrued to the Company from the issue of a Provision of the New Shares in the Company, authorized to be issued by the Special Resolution passed on the 6th, and confirmed on the 23rd day of April, 1899, amounting to the sum of \$1,250,000, and which was then carried, and is now standing, to the Credit of the Reserve Fund in pursuance of such Special Resolution, be capitalized and be applied in part payment of the CALL of 35¢ per Share on all the Shares in the Company, to be made by the Board.

By Order of the Board,

A. SHILLTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900. [29b]

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1900, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1899, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matters that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [27b]

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1900, at 12.15 P.M.

1. To consider and if thought fit approve the draft New Regulations which will be submitted to the Meeting and in the event of the approval thereof with or without modifications or alterations.

2. To consider and if thought fit to pass a Resolution to the effect that the New Regulations already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Regulations be and the same are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company to the exclusion of all the existing Regulations thereof.

A copy of the proposed New Regulations may be seen at the Company's Office.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1900.

By Order of the Board,

C. MOONEY, Secretary.

27th March, 1900.

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICE of the General Agents, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of receiving their Report with a Statement of Accounts, ending to the 31st December, 1899.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 29th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [31b]

## HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING Shareholders are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the Half Year ended 31st December, 1899, on or before the 21st March on which date the Account will be CLOSED.

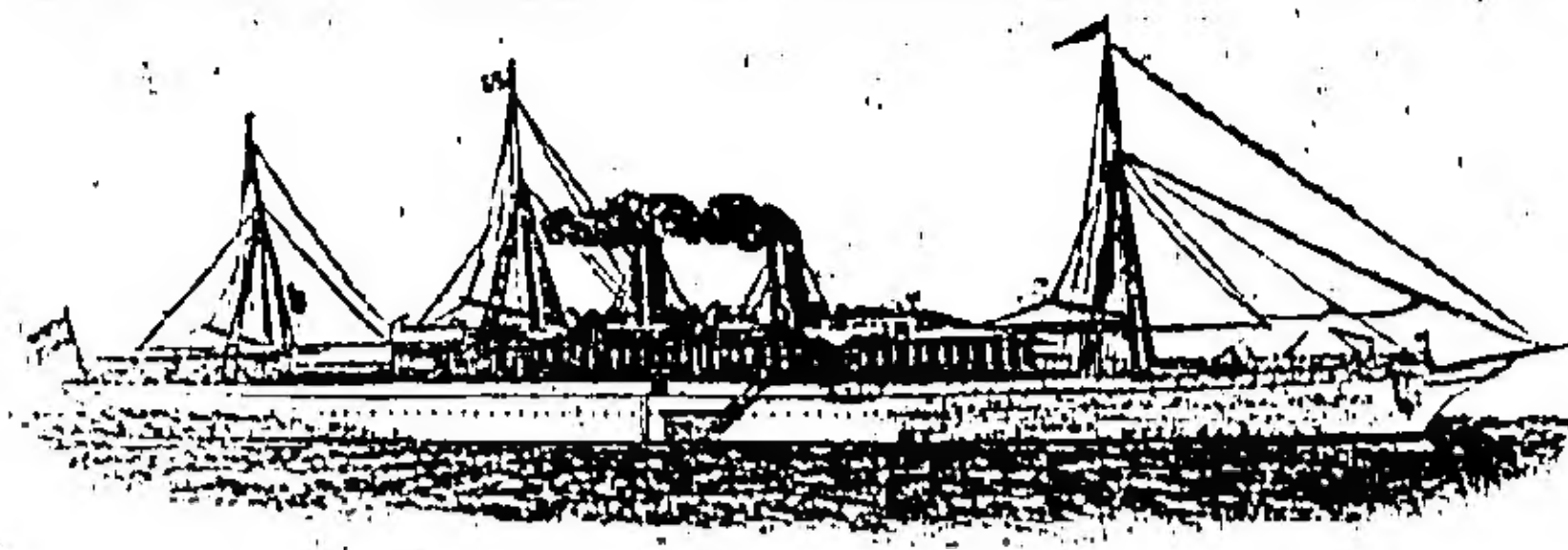
By Order of the Board of Directors,

THOS. I. ROSE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1900. [26b]

## Mails.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—5,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPERESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 14th March.  
EMPERESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 4th April.  
EMPERESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ...WEDNESDAY, 25th April.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which have daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Hongkong, 14th February, 1900. [15]

## CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Thyra...[346] about 1 Mar. 31

Libby-John...[346] about 1 Mar. 31

THE Steamship

"THYRA",

will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan. Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [28]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Goodwin...[442] A. Jackson...[Mar. 15]

Olympic...[2,837] J. Truebridge...[Mar. 15]

Glenage...[3,750] W. Frakes...[April 24]

Also

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Disenar...[3,601] W. Watt...[Mar. 22]

Columbia...[2,976] T.H. Dobson...[April 7]

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line.

HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR and STEWARDSS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special Rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1900. [14]

## OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND-SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 10th Mar., at Midnight.

Cypria (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 5th April, at Noon.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 1st May, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"DORIC",

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at Midnight.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [7]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL",

Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1900. [5]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS.                      | DESTINATIONS.   | SAILING DATES.                    |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| BINGO MARU<br>G. E. P. Cook    | ROBE and YOKOHAMA   | THURSDAY, 15th March, at 4 P.M.   |
| YAWATA MARU<br>A. E. Moses     | NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA   | SATURDAY, 24th March, at Noon.    |
| SADO MARU<br>W. Thompson       | MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID. | TUESDAY, 27th March, at Daylight. |
| KAGOSHIMA MARU<br>R. Nunoime   | MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA   | TUESDAY, 27th March, at Noon.     |
| HIROSHIMA MARU<br>S. Yoshizawa | BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO   | FRIDAY, 30th March, at Noon.      |
| FUTABA MARU<br>J. Thom         | MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE         | FRIDAY, 30th March, at 4 P.M.     |

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager. Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [6]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.



## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

(Freight Service.) (Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS.              | DESTINATIONS.   | SAILING DATES.                |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| SAVOIA<br>Jager        | HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) NEW YORK (via SUEZ CANAL). | 16th March. About 25th March. |
| ASTORIA<br>Hildebrandt | HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)                            | About 31st March.             |
| SAXONIA<br>Krethberg   | HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)                            | About 6th April.              |
| ZEHLBERG<br>Zachariae  | HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)                            | About 10th April.             |
| SIBIRIA<br>Braun       | HAVRE and HAMBURG. (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)                            | About 10th April.             |

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents. 27]

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 20th March, at Daylight.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 14th April, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 8th May, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU",

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, at Daylight, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 7th March, 1900. [7]

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

FACILE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ALGOA" (via Moji, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Thursday, 15th March, at Noon.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 27th March, at Noon.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 21st April, at Noon.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 16th May, at Noon.

(\* Taking Cargo only.)

THE U.S. Mail Chartered Steamship

"ALGOA",

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.



## THE SPY.

BY JAMES PERDU.

(Specially written for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

He was caught one dark night tampering with the breech-mechanism of one of our field guns. How he crept through the line of our pickets was a mystery. He fought like a demon when the pickets came upon him, and gave them "what for" till one of them stunned him with a rammer.

He was a fine tall young chap and mighty handy with his fists. Our men never gave him half a chance to use his revolver, nor to get to work with his clasp knife.

When he came round from the blow and saw we had him properly set, he leaped out in our faces. We got him up on his feet after a bit, and got him along to the guard-tent. The commander of the guard went along straight to give his report to the general.

The old man was having a smoke with some of the officers after mess, when the sergeant broke him the story.

All the officers jumped up in a second and stood looking at the old man. He chewed his moustache for a minute and then told the guard commander he would see the man at reveillé next morning.

A good many of us lay awake that night, I fancy. It is not pleasant thinking that you have the enemy all over the country round you, watching you while you can't see them, but it is worse still to think one of them has been able to break through the line of sentries unnoticed. It makes one turn in a hurry from time to time to see if there is any one at one's elbow. At such times, too, one draws faces on the darkness, and fashions foot-prints out of the wind.

That night was a long one indeed, but the haggard dawn found most of us awake and alert. The eastern sky grew gradually sallow and we moved about among the tents glad to hail our comrades and hear their voices.

The prisoner had not slept at all during the night. When any of us had gone to have a look at him he had sneered at us. He spoke English quite well, and I do not think this did his case much good.

As soon as the rouse went the whole camp turned out to see the prisoner marched to the General's tent. The man made no sign as he passed them. He had a reckless, dare-devil air, and one felt sorry for him a bit.

We all stood talking together at our tent doors, looking from time to time towards where he had gone.

As I was standing with the rest the Colour-sergeant came up and warned me to do sentry at the tent door during the trial and not let any one but an officer past me.

That is how I knew all about it, and heard the whole show.

I took my post at the tent door and looked in. The General had given the order for all officers to attend, and I saw them all sitting round. The prisoner and his escort were in the middle of the place, opposite the General's place.

I had just finished looking about when the old man himself came up. I saluted him, and he passed into the tent. I heard the shuffling noise as all the officers rose to their feet.

At first I could not hear much as the Court was reading over preliminary papers. I stood looking over the plain, watching the light strengthen slowly, till the sun came out. Little groups of our chaps were scattered all over the camp smoking and talking.

The next thing I knew they were taking the evidence of the men on picket who found him, and writing it all down. Then the picket corporal's report, and so on to the commander of the guard. He was asked what he found on him and he showed a screw-wrench, and the photo of a woman. I have heard him say she was a bad looking girl, but the photo was one of those very old tin ones.

After his evidence was given there was a pause while the General read through all the papers.

"You have heard the evidence against you. You have heard all that these men have had to say. What have you to say?"

"Me. Nothing. What should I say to such as you?" I was watching his face. When the old man put his question, the veins stood on his forehead, his mouth opened, and he looked round on the assembled officers, with a look of desperate rage and hate.

"You know I am condemned you to death. You know the price of an act like yours in a time like this."

"For God's sake kill me if you mean to, and don't go on talking about it. Do you want to torture me as well? He seemed to spit out the words in the vehemence of his fury.

The General's face was as white as paper now. "Have you any reason to give why the sentence of death should not be passed on you?"

"I do not fear death. I only fear the failure of my plans of revenge, the despair of my vengeance. Listen all you young officers here. I hate you all—every British officer that lives. If I had succeeded, you would have lain here defenceless to your enemies—not one of you would ever have returned to your homes. It was an officer an English Officer ruined my mother—left her to die an outcast from friends and home—left me to a bastard's heritage of scorn, a tale of cuts into the quick to pride. So I swore to have my vengeance. You would tell me my hate would never die. I am ready for your worst!"

I looked round on the faces of the officers, of which many were drawn and tense.

In a moment the prisoner began again: it seemed as if the longing for vengeance so long nursed in secret must be made known. I have thought that though the man himself is by now probably dead—a son—an officer—may be in the army as an officer—might be among those here. I have asked all for my heart's desire gladly, and I have lost. I have done.

There seemed no life in the man once he had ceased speaking. With the disintegration of his purpose seemed to come the inertia of reaction. There was silence all through the tent. He seemed to have dominated them all.

At last—and it seemed to me who waited that hours went by—I saw the General rise, and as if by some instinct the whole Court rose with him. There was a dense, terrible silence, only broken by the clank of the escort's side arms as one of them swayed against his fellow.

I saw one young officer turn pale to the lips, and shut his eyes. The General's fingers kept twitching at the papers on his table, and drops of sweat started on his forehead. I did not hear the death sentence given. I felt sick, and giddy, and clutched the tent to keep from falling. The dull roll of the General's voice—it sounded some miles away—boomed in my ear.

Then I knew the escort was marching off, and I heard the long breath of relief with which they greeted the fresh air. The young officer had fainted and the general himself sat staring before him through the flapping tent door. His lips moved—I think he was praying. It was the first shooting that had taken place during this campaign.

I felt fit for nothing all that morning, the whole thing had quite unnerved me. In the afternoon I wandered away by myself to the extreme fringe of the camp. In the distance I saw some of our men at work, and I strolled idly towards them. When I got near them the

fresh scar in the turf told me what their work was. From them I learnt he was to be taken out at day-break and shot. I shivered so when they told me I could hardly stand.

All the evening I could not think of anything but the condemned man. To kill a man in the heat and lust of battle is one thing, but to shoot him in cold blood seemed too horrible. The thought of to-morrow's work lay like a weight upon us all. The camp seemed to lie with hushed breath.

I got but little rest that night. One of the chaps in my tent was on the firing party, and spent all night cleaning and re-cleaning his rifle and accoutrements. As soon as he had finished cleaning them he started over again, afraid to sleep for the haunting vision of the man who was to be shot at dawn.

The bugle set us trembling in our tents, and I covered my ears to drown the crunching of the firing-party's feet as they tramped past my tent. I lay there shivering and sweating, listening with every nerve in my body for the sound of the bugle to come. I could see before me the bugle's face, and I had nothing but a sort of angry pity for him.

Suddenly, borne on the wind came the crisp crackle of musketry. I drove my nails into my palms in my desire to deaden the sound, and try to prevent myself thinking of what was happening at the edge of the camp.

After a while the firing party tramped by, when the man came back to my tent, he threw down his rifle and belts, and fainted dead. He would never tell me what happened in that terrible hour of dawn, nor did I ever dare to ask him.

## AN ENTHUSIAST.

My cousin Lavinia is an enthusiast. There are moods in which enthusiasm, if it does not irritate, may invigorate. And I was in one of those moods. I was depressed about things in general, and particularly about the war. I had knitted six Bulakka helmets and three pairs of socks, and it had not done me a bit of good, and I felt it was extremely unlikely they would do any good to any one else. Indeed, I felt convinced that no one would want them. And what is the good of these woolly comforts bounding out to South Africa for the ton if no one wants them? And then I went to see Lavinia. I found her knitting a sock, and of course we began to talk about the war.

"It's a splendid war!" said Lavinia. And she passed a second in her knitting to flash correction at me from her eyes. "Why, it is transfiguring the nation," she went on. "For money, luxury, ease, pleasure, should have sunk out of sight, and that loyalty, patriotism, heroism, self-sacrifice, enthusiasm, and heroism, mind you, the real thing, should have blazed up throughout the country as they have done within the past few months. No; I would go further even than those who say war is a necessary evil. I call it a necessary good."

"It is a hard time for us women all the same," I ventured. "And the hardest part of all is, that we have no adequate vent for our feelings. Men can go to the front and fight, but the only form of active service open to us, with the exception of the privileged band who go to nurse the wounded, is—making caps and socks!"

Lavinia was counting her stitches. "It is always our refuge," I went on as I watched her. "When one's feelings are too deep for words, we set to work to make something—as often as not something that nobody wants. It seems to me my whole life has been divided into phases characterized by the things I made, to relieve my feelings. There was the period of exuberance, when I made Berlin wool, and the period of gloom, when I made needle-books and bookmarks. That was followed by the more sober schoolroom period, when I was philanthropic and made things for 'Charity'—things characterized by a severe and somewhat scratchy utility—of unbleached calico and red flannel. Then came the period of emancipation and gaiety when I launched into 'fancy-work,' and then the emotional period when I knitted my feelings into silk socks and ties for my cousins, and worked my religious fervour into slippers for the curate."

"Well, and why should we despise this refuge as you call it?" said Lavinia. "Where should we be without it? Besides, in all these phases, it was not the thing itself that was of the highest importance, but what it expressed. And so it is now (not that I believe for a moment that these things are not wanted). People might laugh at the furious clicking of needles going on everywhere, at the huge piles of things that are being made, if they did not realize what it means—the encouragement and sympathy that is being knitted into them, the impulse to help that prompts it all."

"I suppose the reason we have such a tendency to make warm, cosy things, such as caps, socks, and comforters rather than cotton shirts (which they say we do as much wanted), is that wool is a better conductor of sympathy than cotton," I said, somewhat irrelevantly.

Lavinia apparently considered my remark slipshod, for she made no reply.

"We poor women are so much of a match for us in a blaze. The faintest suggestion of something wanted by the soldiers, and we start making it in a fever. Caps and socks! The wool shops were besieged at once, so much so that many of them were sold out at once. 'No more wool! no more needles!' was the answer I received when I went to buy them; 'all sold to knit comforts for the soldiers.' Shirts and pyjamas were the next hit. And forswill bales of flannel were being cut up, and finger-stitching and machines whirring for their lives."

"Well, if we hadn't this relief for our feelings just now," said Lavinia, "we should all go to our heads. We have a hard task, as you say, to sit at home and encourage those we are about to go to; to endure the wretch of parting, the suspense when they have gone, and to be prepared for the glorious tragedy of 'killed in action.' And no woman worth her salt, who knitted, knitting with increased energy, 'wool to keep a man back. Who would let down selfish feelings stand in the way of helping brother, or soot staining that topmost pimple of battle, the V.C. even if, and was the case with a young hero the other day, he was to slay on the field of battle immediately after? I assure you is a positive relief after seeing a gallant charge, or a heroic deed which merits a V.C. to seize one's sock and knit."

"If one could only feel sure they were wanted!" I said, somewhat feebly.

"Of course they are wanted!" cried Lavinia. "I am sanguine enough to believe in every thing we make will go straight to supply a felt want. But even if there were a bit of them never reaching the front at all, of giving them selves superfluous when they did, I could make them, and encourage every woman know to make them, because I believe the enthusiasm they encourage and express does share in strengthening the character of if nation, in purging it of its baser self, and in encouraging and stimulating all that is noble and disinterested."

I was silent; and after a pause Lavinia went on. "A short time ago I saw a petticoat and a skirt. The quilters who wanted and who was not, who was well-dressed and who a

dowdy, seemed of paramount importance. And for want of something better to think about we were all taken up with gossip and slander about our neighbours. Now we have suddenly dropped all this. We are a united family, with eyes, thoughts, attention all turned in one direction. The vital question who is smart and who is not making our difference, but on emphasizing our likeness. From the Queen down to the poorest woman whose husband has gone to the front we are all sisters."

"Yes, indeed, one cannot but sympathize with the Queen," I said, "in the regret she must feel that the later years of her brilliant reign should be disfigured with bloodstains."

"Ah, but do you suppose she feels no pride at the loyalty, patriotism, and heroism that glorify them?" said Lavinia.

"You are a hopeless enthusiast," I said. But I went home, and began another cap.—P. M. Gazette.

## THE ANTI-CLIMAX.

"How many times have I told you that you mustn't keep the horses waiting till the old woman comes when Phyllis last came in to the smoking-room."

"I really never counted, Jo. But you wouldn't like me to go away without saying good-bye, would you?"

"Good-bye," I said friendly, and I waved my cigarette in farewell; but to my intense indignation, she came and sat down on the arm of my chair.

"I rather think Betty will be round here this afternoon," she observed mysteriously. (Betty is my younger sister-in-law; a nice little girl with charming ways which now and then remind me of Phyllis.)

"I smoked on in unobtrusive silence. 'Be kind to her, Jo.'"

"I have known Betty since she was a short frock, and we've always been the greatest friends; and I treated this injunction with the contempt that it deserved."

"She's engaged to be married, Jo!"

"To Major Peterson, of course?" said I.

"Why 'of course?' demurred Phyllis. "There were plenty of others. But she talks to you about it, you'll help her with your advice, won't you?"

"Isn't it rather late for advice?" I asked.

"And be very sympathetic about it," said I. Then I laughed. "Little Betty!" I ejaculated. "Does she take it herself very seriously?"

Phyllis nodded.

"Ah, well," said I. "I'll forgive her for the sake of the times when she took you and me very seriously too. Do you remember that first letter?"

"I mustn't keep those horses waiting," said Phyllis softly, and I stood rebuked.

"Where are you going to first?" I asked, as she got off the arm of my chair.

"To the International Fur Company, to order that sable cape."

Phyllis met my eyes unflinchingly.

"I don't know how you can look me in the face!" I groaned. "Who's going to pay for it, I wonder?"

"You are," said Phyllis cheerfully from the door. "So it's quite proper; and it's not the time for sermons, with the winter coming on."

Then the door closed between us.

I was still musing on the responsibilities of Kipling, when Betty appeared on the scene. She was looking anxious and perturbed and I foresaw she was going to be a trying companion.

"Phyllis! Phyllis! isn't back yet?" I remarked, as I helped her off with her coat.

"If you are ever married, Betty" (Betty looked conscious), "never forget that your first duty is to be home to pour out your husband's tea."

"It's the object of marriage," said I, and I rang the bell. "When a man has grown to love a woman very much indeed" (Betty nodded comprehendingly), "he is willing to face any ordeal, even the wedding ceremony—simply and solely to gain the right of having his tea poured out for him by that one particular woman all the days of his life. . . . To, Robert."

We waited in silence till the footman had left the room, then Betty sighed.

"Looked at that way, marriage seems very monotonous," she murmured.

"Then I don't believe you're in love!" I ejaculated, forgetting that she had not yet acknowledged her engagement. "When one is in love, one realises that life isn't long enough to experiment on all the different ways of pouring out tea!"

I allowed her to absorb this view of the matter while Robert brought in the tray, and then I added, "Sometimes one has one's tea poured out by a very charming sister-in-law."

Betty poured out mine disconsolately. "I shall never let Phyllis pour out tea for my husband," she remarked.

"I retract my former statement," said I. "I believe you are in love."

Betty filled her cup with care, and came and sat down on the fender opposite me; she shares Phyllis's peculiarity of never feeling at home on a chair.

"I am so afraid marriage might prove an anti-climax," she remarked dejectedly.

"I haven't found it so," said I; "but of course it's an expense."

"And would you still rather have your tea poured out by Phyllis than by any one else?" she continued wisely.

"It seems rude to say so," said I, "but how can I, I am still at that stage?"

"Oh, but I think that's very creditable," exclaimed Betty. "That's what always felt about Phyllis. When you've said everything that can be said against her—"

"What can be said against her?" I interrupted.

"Well, of course, she's not economical," said Betty apologetically.

I thought of the International Fur Company, but I am nothing if not loyal, and I kept silence.

"What's wrong with her chin-chilla?" she continued indignantly.

"Nothing, I hope," said I. "It's had enough to have to buy sable, without investing in new chin-chilla."

Betty looked at me approvingly.

"I only hope Reggie will be half as good to me," she observed.

"But you're not thinking of getting married!" I exclaimed innocently.

"She slipped her hand into mine."

"Sense don't take it as a joke," she whispered. "My dear Betty, I'll take it in any way you wish. Just tell me whether it's a subject for congratulations or condolences?"

"That's what I want to know myself," she said, with a cynicism which was only skin-deep. "If a man may not lecture his sister-in-law, whom may he lecture?"

"Betty," said I severely, "you take yourself much too seriously. Try not to be introspective."

"I have tried, Jo."

"Try to look at things from a cheerful, conventional, commonplace point of view!"

"I've tried that too."

I bent down and kissed her as she sat upon the fender.

"There's only one other remedy that I can suggest," said I. "Try the anti-climax."

P. B. R. Rangan-Tina.

## THE SPUR OF HONOUR.

Mr. Winston Churchill tells the following anecdote regarding the action in which he was taken prisoner. The driver of the armoured train was slightly wounded by an unexpected shell. "The face was cut open by a splinter, and he lay on the ground, his head under a wheel. He was killed by a bombshell? No, the shell would not stay another minute. It looked as if his presence and misery would prevent him from working the engine further, and as only he understood the machinery all chances of escape seemed to be cut off. Yet when this man, who certainly exhibited lively symptoms of terror, was told that if he continued to stay at his post he would be mentioned for distinguished gallantry in action, he pulled himself together, wiped the blood off his face, climbed back into the cab of his engine, and thereafter during the fiercest part of the battle he drove bravely and faithfully, and struck the desired 'for honour' and 'repute in the human breast.' It is hardly necessary to point out that the offer of a back-note would have had no such effect upon the engine-driver; only in China does the love of money breed contempt of death. The patriot may declare that the engine-driver was no more to be commended for conquering the natural transport of his fear at the call of honour than the offer of money, but the average man will always, and I wish to repeat, make a considerable distinction between the two. Human motives are often like certain chemicals: the more you analyse them the worse they smell. No doubt the desire of fame and popular praise can be analysed as only a form of selfishness. But some of the finest deeds in history are traceable to it. When Nelson wished for a peerage or Westminster Abbey, he may have been setting his officers a bad example; none the less, he saved England. Cromwell, who is acquitted since Carlyle's time of self-seeking, sold his Parliament in no doubtful terms at good service on land and sea was to be encouraged by all possible appeal to the love of fame, and it was thus the Puritans who hit upon the fine idea, long obscured but now accepted, that burial in the Abbey should be the needful dying for the country.—Bangkok Times.

## MADE FOUR AT GET UP.

AN UNFORTUNATE CASE OF THE BOER GENERAL. The story has never been told in print before, but Mrs. Joubert and her General had been married for some time, and according to the general himself.

When the vice-president of the Transvaal republic was visiting in this city in 1899, he and his wife and little grand-daughter were the guests of a well-known Boer sympathizer.

One evening, sitting around the fire, Mrs. Joubert, who is very proud of her husband, told the story of the British attack and defeat at Mafaba Hill, telling how she aroused her sleeping husband, and how she, a woman of no great physical strength, was the first to see the British were fairly upon them. She took credit for the victory, and when she had finished her story, her husband, who had never taken his eyes from her during the narration, said:

"It is true she is right, and but for her the story of Mafaba Hill would have been very different."

SAY THE DAYTONS. Her little granddaughter translated what she said into French for the benefit of the host and hostess. According to her story, the wife of the soldiers' general had come as it is the custom of the Boer wives in times of war, to the camp to remain over Sunday and attend "meeting" with the men. Bright and early she was up Sunday morning to make the coffee for her husband. Going outside, Mrs. Joubert looked up the hill and saw something gleaming in the sunlight, which she at once decided was bayonets. The night before it had rained hard, and the thick fog which followed was now disappearing in a thin mist. She rushed back into the tent, and called to her husband:

"The British are on the hill. Get up quick, and out!"

"Go back to bed, woman," was the sleepy report of her husband; the sun isn't out of your eyes yet. "What do you think the sentries are doing?"

With that he turned over, and was about to resume his nap, when his wife shook him. She is a powerful woman, as has been told, and her grasp roused her now irate lord. She made him go to the door; and with his own eyes he saw she was right. Clore was hastily summoned, and within thirty minutes Joubert (without bayonets) and his sharpshooters were climbing up the almost perpendicular face of the hill, while the main body of between 6,000 and 7,000 Boers advanced in the regular way to sham attack.

The British had taken advantage of the dense fog and by a rapid march had passed inside the sentry line. They advanced about 600 strong, to meet the Boer force, never dreaming that any one could attack them from the walled hill behind. Down on their knees Joubert and his sharpshooters dropped, and after one volley 165 British soldiers fell to the ground. The British turned and attempted a charge. Only Mrs. Joubert was sent into their ranks by the Boers. Then there were many more dead and wounded on the field. Their comrades turned and fled. The Boers returned to camp and had their coffee.

DID NOT SAY GOODBYE. Mrs. Joubert said she could not get her husband to look at her when he was leaving; the tent. "No," the general spoke up, reminiscences. "I turned my eyes away; I could never again see you." During all their conversation Mrs. Joubert addressed her husband as "Hiel." The Boers call him "Shim Fied," the adjective in Dutch meaning fox, cunning.

When General Joubert—which he and all Dutch pronounce "Yowburt"—was leaving, his host said he wanted to present him with a little gift and asked what he would like. "Give me a history of the United States," the Boer answered with quick decision. He received Bancroft's history, in eight volumes. When quitting the house he gave the patriarchal blessing to the inmates.

Of the impression his guest created, his host said that time said:

"I should never want to see his eyes looking at me over a hill. I have never seen such keen eyes in a man's head. They are fascinating and make you feel him. He is fanatically religious—just like the old Puritans; there are prayers night and morning and between times who never let it be."

One of the objects of General Joubert's visit to New York was to purchase a battleship for the Transvaal republic. I sent for Charles L. and together we discussed the matter over. I advised him first to buy a port. The Transvaal government was then negotiating with Portugal for the purchase of Delagoa Bay, and Joubert believed the deal was about to be closed. While he was in the United States England got Portugal to sign a treaty giving the first option on the bay whenever Portugal was ready to sell, thereby putting at an end for the time being the possibility of the Transvaal acquiring the right to this port. This treaty, I believe, still holds good, and since last October England has been in possession of the Portuguese coast and of the cable, even in New York Commercial Advertiser.

## MILITARY CANTEENS.

[BY HORACE WYNHAM.]

In military as in other circles it is beyond serious dispute that the chief factor of the crimes that occur within them is directly attributable to the amount of intoxicating liquor consumed by its members. Every report on the condition of the army, every return dealing with military prisons, and every report on crime made to the War Office by chaplains at home and abroad, reveals to the full the truth of this contention.

Under the influence of drink young soldiers—often men who have otherwise borne the best of characters—will suddenly burst the restraining bonds of discipline and commit offences which, on demerit, invariably involve them in heavy penalties. Over and over again, when arranged on charges of improper conduct—ranging from simple acts of absence to grave cases of assault on superiors—is proffered the lame excuse: "Please, sir, I was drunk at the time, and didn't know what I was doing!" The stern exigencies of our military system, however, cannot afford to accept such quibblings. The soldier who is rash enough to plead his folly in palliation of a crime, from the regimental code of morality promptly finds he has merely injured his eyes, thereby, as to his original offence, the further one of drunkenness is now added. Thus, the backslider finds himself incurring a double punishment for what, from his own rather narrow standpoint, he may have been inclined to regard as a single act of misconduct. For instance, suppose a soldier be found drunk in his quarters, and is accordingly ordered into confinement by a lance corporal. On the way to the guard-room he expresses, with unnecessary vehemence, his indignation at the present venting that non-commissioned officer's authority. When, in due time, he is brought up before the colonel, it is practically certain that, in addition to receiving a penalty for becoming intoxicated, a second and heavier one is meted out to him for "using threatening language to his superior officer in the execution of his lawful duty." The latest "General Annual Return of the British Army" (dated 1899) reveals the fact that last year, in the Home Army alone, 6,291 fines for drunkenness were inflicted on soldiers, while during this period, 537 charges for the same offence were of a sufficiently serious nature to render it necessary for them to be tried by court-martial.

By taking into consideration the statistics on the subject that applied to that part of the army which was serving abroad at the time, these totals would have been largely increased. Now, since no amount of legislation will make a soldier—any more than a civilian—keep sober against his will—it follows that the problem with which his well-wishers are confronted with is to lessen materially his opportunities for drinking to excess. Outside his own quarters the watchful eye which at other times is exercised over his movements is, to a great extent, completely removed. The consequence is that the multitudinous beer-shops and public-houses that are to be found in every garrison town are enabled to cater practically without restriction to the supposed needs of their military customers. On the business side of the bar-mat, however, the case is different. Here the regimental authorities hold sway, and the result is that the sale of drink in quarters is under proper control. As the very fullest advantage possible is taken of this power, it consequently happens that not a single glass of liquor can be obtained in barracks without its issue being sanctioned by competent authority.

CANTEEN MANAGEMENT. Throughout the whole of the British Army the only place in barracks where a soldier—below the rank of sergeant—may obtain alcoholic refreshment is in his regimental canteen. Warrant-officers and sergeants are supplied in their own mess, but the use of these is strictly withheld from the rank-and-file. Consequently it is to the requirements of these latter (so long as they choose to remain in their quarters) that the canteen caters. A word or two, accordingly, about their management should prove of interest to the public.

To begin with, then, it is just as well to point out that these institutions are not a modern product of our military system at all; on the contrary, they have now been established for a considerable time. At first they were conducted in much the same manner as ordinary public-houses, and the profits arising from the sale of liquor in them went to the contractor. Just fifty years ago, however, a new order of things came into force, and the establishments were placed under better control. Army reform, however, has always been a plant of slow growth, and consequently, it was not until 1868 that any real advance in their administration was made. In this year their management by the regimental authorities, in place of what two years before had been entrusted to civilian tenants, was generally introduced. Some five and twenty years later, the regulations on the subject were again revised, and since that date, several slight alterations for the still better control of canteens, have from time to time been made.

The amount of drunkenness in the service, serious although it still is, has enormously decreased of late, and the canteen profits (varying from £700 to £1,000 per annum in each battalion) that once went to fill the pockets of outsiders are now applied to benefiting the canteen's customers in a large number of ways. Chief amongst these are the purchase of newspapers and magazines—together with a good supply of games—for the reading room; scenery and dresses for theatrical entertainment; cricket, football, and boxing gear; refreshments on field days; extra messing at Christmas; subscription to regimental charitable funds; and the laying out of recreation grounds and gardens, &c. Without doubt, this is an immense improvement on the old order of things military.



## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAURIE &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [306b]

THE OSAKA SHOSHIN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMU MARU."

Captain K. Sobajima, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [145]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEILIN."

Captain Mackenzie, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1900. [305b]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUINANG."

Captain Tadd, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1900. [297b]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENMUIR."

Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; Co.,

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Hongkong, 7th March, 1900. [298b]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUMIE AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"FRZ. FERDINAND."

Captain G. Monaldi, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, P.M.

Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1900. [281b]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"TEENKAI."

D. Davies, Commander, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March.

For Freight, &amp;c., apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1900. [138b]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, MOULMEIN, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, FUMIE AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to BLACK SEA, LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE."

Captain G. Sabadini, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1900. [282b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALCHAS."

Captain Gregory, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 20th March.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1900. [182b]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ORESTES."

Captain Peters, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 26th March.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1900. [248b]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATHAN."

will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 7th April.

For Freight, apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900. [135b]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &amp;c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN."

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &amp;c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stevedore and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1900. [252b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, ILOILO AND CEBU.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG."

Captain Outerbridge, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900. [293b]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"URANO."

Captain P. Berberovich, will leave for the above place, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [308b]

## Consignees.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KOENIG ALBERT,"

of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, TODAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, and MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900. [32]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"CANDIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Italy, ex S.S. *Thames*.From Madras, ex S.S. *Lodianna*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TODAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

Consignees of Cargo from Europe and Egyptian Ports are requested to sign a General Average Bond before Bills of Lading are countersigned.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1900. [34]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SHANGHAI."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. TODAY.

Goods not cleared by the 15th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [35]

## Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"ALGOA."

are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns at Wanchai and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [1]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"NIPPON MARU."

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [7]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GOODWIN,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KENMORE,"

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [313]

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

J. EYES FLUID

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [37]

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS &amp; Co.,

Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1900. [37]

KANANGA

OF JAPAN

(REGISTERED)

RIGAUD and Co.

PARIS

Kananga Water, the most delightful Toilet Water, it renders the skin fine, relieves mosquito bites and imparts a delicate fragrance and feeling of comfort and freshness.

New Sensations in Perfumery

RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S WHITE ROSE

RIGAUD'S MELATI EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S IKORA D'AFRIQUE EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S LILY OF THE VALLEY EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S YLANGYLANG EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S BANTAM EXTRACT

RIGAUD'S JASMINE or CHAMPA EXTRACT

R. RUM VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS

MEE CHEUNG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN

Ice House Road.

[S. N. in position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS a specialty.]

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1898. [40]

SIEN TING,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1898. [39]

## The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(March 10th.)

Companies.

Paid up Capital.

Latest quotation.

Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation, Ltd. \$125 3/4 premium

The Bank of China &amp; Japan, Limited. £ 5 Nominal

The Bank of China &amp; Japan, Limited. (Ordinary). £ 4 1/4 buyers

The Bank of China &amp; Japan, Limited. (Deferred). £ 1 1/2 buyers

National Bank of China, Ltd. £ 8 1/2

Do. Founders. £ 1 1/2

Marine Insurance.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. £ 50 \$230

China Traders' Ins. Co., Ltd. £ 25 \$53

North China Ins. Co., Ltd. £ 25 \$180

Yangtze Ins. Assoc. £ 60 \$125

Canton Ins. Office, Ltd. £ 50 \$130

Straits Ins. Co., Ltd. £ 20 \$14

Fire Insurance.

Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. £ 50 \$318

China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. £ 20 \$81 ex div.

Shipping.

Hongkong Canton &amp; Amoy Steamboat Co., Limited. £ 15 \$29

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. £ 10 \$90